

STRANGELY WOUNDED MANDIES

D. H. WINTRESS, AN ARMY VETERAN, IN PAIN 44 YEARS.

Bullet Penetrated and Left His Head, Destroying His Sight—Surgeons Thought He Would Die, but He Lived a Useful Life in Spite of His Suffering.

After being in pain for practically forty-four years David H. Wintress, one of the most cruelly wounded veterans of the civil war, is dead. He was accidentally shot by a comrade near Fort Monroe, Virginia, on a stormy night while doing picket duty a few months after his enlistment into the Union army. Wintress was so badly injured that he was not recognizable to his parents. He was blind and, along with numerous surgical operations performed from time to time, suffered intensely. In spite of this Wintress never gave up the hope that he would recover his health. He was 64 years old when he died at his home in Glendora, N. J., near Long Branch.

Wintress was a lad of 20, straight, strong, able bodied and fresh from the farm when he enlisted with company C of the 10th Regiment in Brooklyn. The bullet fired at him at close range struck the left cheek and passing upward forced fragments of a bone into his brain. It smashed the nasal bone into the eye socket and punctured the ball of the left eye. The right eye too was made sightless. The wound was so bad that part of the brain protruded into the cavity of the right eye.

A surgeon was called in a hurry, but he said that Wintress would live only a few minutes and made no preparations to take the victim to a hospital. This surgeon was making the injured man comfortable with morphine when another doctor came up. He insisted upon an operation in the field. This undoubtedly saved Wintress's life.

For three weeks Wintress lay in the hospital unconscious and without uttering a sound. He was supposed to be dying half a dozen times, but when each time he responded to the faithful treatment of his attendants hope began to be expressed for his improvement and life for a time at least. Surgeons came from far and near to view the remarkable patient and the very best medical authorities were enlisted in the fight.

The part of the brain that protruded into the cavity of his eye was removed, an operation which has been successful in only a few cases. After the operation the surgeons began the delicate work of exploring the injured man's head with the probes. They found fragments of bone without number, any one of which would have been fatal. They removed seventy pieces of bone from Wintress's brain and face alone. Twice the injured man was taken through the cavity of his right eye, and the surgeons declared that he never been thought of before. Encouraged by the way the patient responded to their efforts they fixed up his jaw that was dislocated and broken and began the work of the exterior portion of the head began.

A remarkable factor entered the case here. Wintress became conscious and showed his rare nerve and will power. He held his head up by an extraordinary effort of spirit. The man whose death had been predicted so many times that it had become a byword in the camp surprised everybody by finding himself together with his attendants planning for what he intended doing after he got well. That was one thing the surgeons had not thought of. Wintress informed them of his ideas, and the staff of the hospital was unable to take any more. "What we need here is a teacher, not a preacher," the soldier wrote. He evidently had in mind that they had been figuring on his funeral, and he wanted to tell them that being without his sight there were a few things that he would have to be taught. His thoughts evidently were as far from his physical condition and doctors as they were from the special services which he insisted upon considering the comfort of others rather than that of himself.

Wintress was brought to New York and staid at the Hotel Hamilton. Miss Elizabeth Hines of Elizabethtown, N. J., who was his nurse for a time, and who survives him. Wintress managed to live well within his means, and was never obliged to call for outside aid, but his naturally ambitious disposition would not allow him to remain idle. One of his first accomplishments was his caring for the family horse. He did the apparently as well as one who had the benefit of sight. Wintress was able to harness up with amazing rapidity. He made head ornaments and Indian articles, and was contented with the work of his hands. He usually presented to his friends or sold for the benefit of needy charity. Wintress rigged up a typewriter and cared for his own correspondence. When he had no work to do he would mind he worked late and early improving his property in Glendora.

Wintress, who was a shoemaker at 108 Broadway, told yesterday of the victim's suffering. In all those years, he said, there hadn't been a complaint or an unkind or bitter word for the fate that had been thrust upon him.

Wintress had been growing more feeble of late, and his pain seemed to intensify. He finally died from a form of paralysis. The veteran was shown every honor by his comrades at the funeral, held in Glendora.

JACOB ADLER ON WORLD TOUR.

Yiddish Actor Turns Over the Grand Street Theatre to A. H. Woods.

Jacob Adler, the Yiddish actor who has been actor manager of the Grand Street Theatre for some time, turned over his lease of the East Side theatre yesterday to A. H. Woods, who intends to present melodrama there for at least five years to come.

On August 15 Mr. Adler and his wife, who is his leading woman, will sail for Europe and begin in Germany a series of performances that later will be repeated in Russia. After the Russian performance the Adler family will present "Broken Hearts," "The Merchant of Venice," "Broken Hearts," "Rochelle" and the other dramas from Mr. Adler's repertoire in various countries in the world that will bring them around the world.

In Mr. Adler's management the house has been well patronized by the Yiddish theatregoers of New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Woods will present "Broken Hearts," "The Merchant of Venice," "Broken Hearts," "Rochelle" and the other dramas from Mr. Adler's repertoire in various countries in the world that will bring them around the world.

Justice Bischoff signed yesterday a decree granting to Helen Blanche Stetson a divorce from John P. Stetson, an advertising agent, with alimony of \$300 a month for the support of herself and their three children, the eldest of whom is now 14.

The first draft of the decree, which was signed some days ago, did not contain the clause prohibiting Stetson from marrying again without the approval of the court. The Supreme Court, Mrs. Stetson noticed the omission and her lawyers brought it to the attention of Justice Bischoff, who ordered a new decree containing the prohibition clause. This is the decree he signed yesterday.

Receiver for the Hotel Gotham Company. Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the Hotel Gotham Company in the suit of Theodore Schmaltz & Son, who got a judgment against it on May 27, 1907, which was returned wholly unsatisfied by the Sheriff. Gilbert H. Montague will be appointed receiver.

The Hotel Gotham Company has leased the hotel from the owners, the Fifty-fifth street company. A deal is now on to lease the hotel to another company.

VIOLATION OF PURE FOOD LAW.

Eighty-five Dozen Packages of Preparations Seized in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—If a medicine or mixture is labelled or advertised to restore to the fading cheek the bloom of youth or to reduce obesity or to restore hair to a bald head it must do it or the proprietors thereof violate the pure food law. This is the position of the experts of the Department of Agriculture. By order of the Department a seizure was made here to-day by Assistant United States Attorney Monahan of eighty-five dozen packages of preparations made in New York City.

Justice Wright, holding a United States District Court, signed an order of seizure which was served on the proprietors of one of Washington's largest department stores.

The goods seized are branded "Excellor Skin Food," "Fertilizer Tablets," "Excellor Hair Tonic," the Great Hair Grower," "Excellor Complexion Bleach," "Blush of Youth," &c.

The label charges that the articles are misbranded in violation of the pure food act and are liable to condemnation and confiscation, for the reason that the packages and labels bear certain statements.

And said last mentioned statements, "continue the label, are false and misleading in this, that the said last mentioned drug is not a specific for curing flatulency and all gastric troubles and is not a cure for obesity."

Concerning the "Excellor Hair Tonic," the label says that among the false and misleading statements printed on the label is the following: "It stops hair falling, cures dandruff and prevents all scalp diseases, and overcomes any hereditary tendency to baldness or grayness." These, the label declares, are false and misleading statements, in that the drug does not stop the falling hair and does not cure and prevent dandruff and all scalp diseases and does not overcome any hereditary tendency to baldness or grayness.

The label declares that the statement on the packages of "Excellor Complexion Bleach," that "it purifies the entire skin, penetrating its remotest recesses—invigorates the nerves, muscles and ligaments, makes the flesh firm and scorching out and expels every impurity," is untrue, and that the preparation consists only of a solution of water and glycerine.

"The Blush of Youth" preparation is declared misbranded, in that it does not restore the complexion to childlike purity, and the label on the "Food" is declared not to be a food for the skin, and both therefore misbranded in violation of the pure food act. The mixtures seized are known as the Madame Yia preparations. The Department of Agriculture intends to make a test case of the seizure. It is the first of its kind under the law.

HEAPS TO READ IN THE ARCTIC.

The Roosevelt Fairly Battered With Literature. Other People Don't Need.

Some of the newspapers said yesterday that books were wanted by the crew of Peary's Arctic expedition to while away the long Arctic night.

A lonely op leaned against the side of the recreation pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street yesterday morning and yawned. The sun was just up and the neighborhood had not yet encamped on the pier for the day. A messenger boy sauntered down the pier and laid out of the policeman's reach a pile of books. The boy pointed to the Arctic ship Roosevelt lying alongside the pier and yawned again, and the boy woke up the captain to deliver a big parcel wrapped in brown paper. The parcel contained the first consignment of reading matter for Arctic explorers and Equinoxians. The boy was not off the pier when an express wagon drove up with more books and it was followed by more messenger boys and more express wagons and delivery carts and later by automobiles and private carriages. All day long the procession continued, and by the time the sun had set the crew of the Roosevelt had down to suppress the pile of brown paper parcels had spread out from the captain's cabin to the deck and out upon the pier.

The number of parcels was roughly estimated at 500. As the majority of them contained magazines and pamphlets, which would run about fifty to the parcel, and even those containing bound books averaged between twenty and thirty, it was estimated that the total number of pieces of reading matter was between—well, figure it out for yourself. Anyhow, there were slatons of them—and they had been printed only that morning.

One parcel contained Mrs. Eddy's well known work "Science and Health" and half a hundred copies of Christian Science periodicals. Another contained an equal number of books telling how to save the soul in more orthodox ways. The Brooklyn Eagle sent a complete series of its library, which contains 137 volumes, some of which are the most valuable of the series. The American Board of Foreign Missions, amendments to the Raines law, 1907; the Federal bankruptcy law of 1898 with tabular statement of annual meeting of the Suffolk county historical society, 1900; boundaries of election districts, New York city; the city Charter in full, Brooklyn's call to home-seekers, the Eagle's annual directory, the Scottish Free Church appeal case, the summer resort guide and "The Gipsy Smith Revival in Brooklyn."

People are so glad to give books away that when an evening newspaper by mistake said that the Roosevelt lay at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, the Morgue at that point was deluged with books. Captain McKinnon of the Roosevelt said last night that enough books had been received to fill the entire forecastle and please don't send any more.

BROWN ARMY REPELLED.

The Blues Arrive in Time and Save Water-town From Capture.

WATER-TOWN, N. Y., July 2.—Watertown is saved. The Blue army from Plattsburg in the mimic war arrived in time and the Brown army failed to capture the city and was repulsed with heavy loss. Such is the statement coming from Pine Camp to-night, where Gen. Frederick D. Grant is in command and whence he sent the two competing armies out yesterday afternoon, one bivouacking at Hubbard, two miles east of the camp, and the other at Black River, some six miles distant to the west.

The Blue army was in command of Major Carl Reichman of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and among the troops with him was the New Jersey National Guard. Col. Edmund Tetley of the New Hampshire National Guard was in command of the Brown army. The infantry, cavalry and artillery all participated in the long march and in the engagements, and the battle was fierce at times. The Hampshire Cavalry was blown to pieces by the fire of the artillery. The New Jersey cavalry distinguished itself by capturing two companies of the Hampshire National Guard, which had its first experience in battle last night and to-day. The battle was declared off late this afternoon.

The battle will be evacuation day for a number of the troops. The First Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard will leave in three sections in the afternoon. The men are more than pleased with their trip and have enjoyed the ten days immensely. Not one of them has been ill to speak of. The First Vermont Regiment will also leave in three sections. The Hampshire Cavalry will leave in one section and the Second New Hampshire National Guard will leave in three sections. The Hampshire Cavalry will leave in one section and the Second New Hampshire National Guard will leave in three sections. The Hampshire Cavalry will leave in one section and the Second New Hampshire National Guard will leave in three sections.

EDITOR MURAT HALSTEAD DIES

SUCCUMBS TO LONG ILLNESS AT HOME IN CINCINNATI.

Rose From Farmer Lad, Educated Between Seasons of Work, and Became One of the Country's Most Influential and Powerful Journalists and Politicians.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Murat Halstead, the newspaper editor, died at his old home, 643 West Fourth street, at 2:30 this afternoon. Mr. Halstead had been declining in health for several years. About two years ago his son Marshall Halstead resigned his position as Consul in Birmingham, England, to come home and look after the failing health of the family, being succeeded at Birmingham by another son, Albert. Marshall, the picture of vigor and health, was taken suddenly ill and died about six months ago, shortly after his marriage to Miss Lunkenheimer, an heiress of this city.

Mr. Halstead is survived by Mrs. Halstead and nine children—Clarence, Robert, Albert, Griffin, Willett, Frank, Mrs. Arthur Stern, Mrs. George Dana and Mrs. Jean Davidson. The son Frank is a Captain in the army and is now on his way to Alaska.

Murat Halstead was born at Paddy's Run, a little village near Cincinnati, on September 2, 1839. His father was a farmer, and when a boy he worked on the farm during the summer and attended school in the winter. He read much and cherished literary aspirations while still a young man. At 19 he taught school for a few months and then entered Farmer's College, from which he was graduated in 1851. Abandoning a half formed intention of studying law, he went to Cincinnati and began newspaper work on the Cincinnati Atlas. Soon he got a job with the Enquirer, and then started a Sunday newspaper of his own, which died after a few issues. In 1853-54 he worked on the Columbian and Great West, a weekly, and in March 1855 he obtained work on the Commercial as a local reporter and was promoted to city editor and then to news editor. In 1854 he became part owner of the paper, upon which he speedily impressed such character that it became one of the most influential journals in the West. In twelve years he had raised himself to the position of principal owner. In 1866 he was elected to the Cincinnati Commercial and assumed editorial control. Mr. Halstead opposed Blaine in 1876, but afterward became one of his strongest supporters. In 1884 he edited the New York Evening Post and managed the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette at the same time from this city.

As a reporter he was remarkable for the amount of work he could accomplish in a given time, and this character was retained as a news editor, editorial writer and editor in chief. As an editorial writer he did much to give character to the short newspaper. During the Spanish-American war he was correspondent in the field for his own paper. He walked over the battlefield at Gravelotte after the conflict, and it was to him that the description of scenes which the English correspondent used in a famous despatch.

President Harrison nominated Mr. Halstead in 1889 as Minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected his name by a close vote because of articles he had written about the purchase of Senatorial seats. For several years he edited the Brooklyn Eagle and Union, and of late devoted himself to special correspondence and magazine writing. He wrote several books, including a history of Cuba, biographies of President McKinley and Roosevelt, and Admiral Dewey. "The Story of the Philippines" and books about the Boer and Japanese-Russian war.

GEN. BATCHELLER DEAD.

U. S. Judge in Egyptian Mixed Court Passes Away in Paris.

PARIS, July 2.—Gen. Sherman Batcheller, the American member of the International Tribunal at Cairo, Egypt, died here this afternoon. The cause of death was cancer of the mouth, from which he had been suffering for some time. He had been seriously ill in this city for the past week.

Gen. Sherman Batcheller was born in Batheville, near Saratoga, N. Y., July 25, 1837. He was the son of Sherman Batcheller, one of the best known residents of Saratoga county and a power in the local politics of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Batcheller gained his preliminary education at the Ford Edward Institute and entered the law college of Harvard with the class of 1857. After his graduation he studied law in New York and England.

He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1860, and came to this country in 1862. He had lived in Washington all these years. He was a member of the G. A. R. and was a Mason.

Sanctorius, the famous, for twenty years proprietor of the Glenmere Lake House at Florida, N. Y., died at Florida yesterday of cancer of the stomach. He was 80 years old and had been a long time manager of the hotel on the Erie Railroad.

PENNYSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

COMPLETE WESTERN TRAIN SERVICE.

The train service to Western points by the Pennsylvania Railroad is complete and comprehensive. The section of the map served by its system, from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi Valley, is like an open fan of which New York is the pivot. If the final destination is beyond a terminus of the System the connections for Northwest, West or Southwest are equally good.

There are 12 trains to Pittsburgh, 7 to Chicago, 5 to St. Louis, 5 to Cincinnati, 4 to Cleveland, and 3 to Toledo every day. They leave New York at hours tested by experience as the best adjusted to the requirements of every class of travel. They all offer a high grade of equipment according to the taste or means of the traveler, but among them are the choicest trains of the world.

Easily first is the "Pennsylvania Special" (18 hours to Chicago). It leaves the setting sun in Pennsylvania and greets the rising sun in Western Indiana. Others are "The Pennsylvania Limited" (morning train to Chicago, 23 hours), the "Chicago Limited" (evening train to Chicago, 24 hours), the "St. Louis Limited" (afternoon train to St. Louis, 27½ hours), "St. Louis Express" (evening train to St. Louis, 28 hours), the "Cleveland and Cincinnati Express" (evening train, 16 hours to Cleveland, 22 to Cincinnati).

The specific leaving time of this great group of trains is as follows: For Chicago 7.55 A. M., 10.55 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 3.55 P. M., 4.55 P. M., 5.55 P. M., and 7.55 P. M. For St. Louis, 7.55 A. M., 10.55 A. M., 1.55 P. M., and 6.25 P. M. For Cincinnati, 7.55 A. M., 10.55 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 6.25 P. M., and 8.25 P. M. For Cleveland, 10.55 A. M., 4.55 P. M., 7.55 P. M., and 8.25 P. M. For Toledo, 10.55 A. M., 4.55 P. M., and 7.55 P. M.

For detailed information, Pullman reservations, and time tables apply to Ticket Agent, or to C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, Telephone, Madison 1032.

CRUEL BLOW TO POLICE ART

LID OF HEADQUARTERS PORTE COCHERE TUMBLES DOWN.

This Architectural Codell, French Remorse Style, Was a Triumph for the Bingham Culture Squad—It Will Be Rebuilt—Calabria Flees at the First Quake.

At five minutes of 3 yesterday afternoon a solitary Calabrian perched on the roof of the porte-cochere of the new Police Headquarters building, on the old Centre Market site, was engaged in a rambunctious game of catch with a ball of wire. The rumbling grew louder and louder, the rounded roof began to quake and the Calabrian fled through the big vermilion window into the second story of the building proper just as the roof of the porte-cochere fell in with a crash.

That fleeing Calabrian was not the only one of his countrymen in the neighborhood and in two twinkles such a crowd of men, women and children—above all, children—had collected to gaze upon the busted porte-cochere that the Mulberry street police, reserves included, almost gave up in perspiration.

The porte-cochere, designed for patrol wagons to drive through, unloading prisoners on the way, was at the back of the front of the new Headquarters building according to how you viewed that long-tudinous piece of architecture. The building is shaped precisely like a good big wedge of pie, and you know folks never did agree how you should tackle a piece of pie. Some maintain you should begin at the tip and some say you should start on the rim. The porte-cochere was to be the juicy tip of the Headquarters pie.

It was originally a triumph for the culture squad of the Police Department, this covered driveway. The culture squad put up a strong kick, while Commissioner Bingham's predecessors said they were tinkering with the plans and specifications, for manufacture of a pinochle salon and a porte-cochere. The battle was fought on the very doorstep of the art lovers.

Therefore when the building proper, which was to be done a month ago, was really all finished except the finishing touches, it was begun upon the big building. It would have been a triumph for the prisoners unloaded there. Sandstone was used, every other block cunningly tooled to look like worm-eaten wood. So is the human heart answered by the French Remorse style. By the time the prisoners had been unloaded from the wagon at the bottom of the inclined plane leading to the basement courtyard they would be properly penitential. If issued the French Remorse blocks with their curly-ous would sober them.

The porte-cochere was all but finished yesterday before the roof fell. The roof was dome shaped, of brick and terra cotta construction. It was considered so complete that the centre prop was taken out from under it on Wednesday. Engineers of the Public Service Commission who arrived speedily after the collapse said it was due to an overheavy arch in the roof.

The subway loop being built to connect the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges passes through Centre street close by the driveway. The engineers examined the foundations of the driveway and found they had not settled a bit. They concluded that the heavy arch had buckled the outer wall of the porte-cochere, causing the roof to fall in. In this direction was supported by the lines of cracks in such of the French Remorse addendum as remained standing upright.

The collapsed driveway did not hurt the Headquarters building itself beyond a little disfigurement of the Broome street end. The driveway will have to be torn down and built all over again, however, which will put a little further off, not to speak of the moral blow to art in the department.

Francis Hoppin is architect of the new Headquarters building. Gillespie, Walsh & Gillespie are the contractors. Leo Oppheimer is receiver for the contractors.

SPREAD OF THE CHILD'S COURT.

Germany and France Grasp the American Idea—Gerry Society Report.

Supt. E. Fellows Jenkins of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in his annual report submitted yesterday to the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions states that Germany and France have established children's courts patterned after the children's courts in the United States.

The recent announcement from Germany of the adoption there of the juvenile court system on the American plan and the setting up of a chamber of the Court Correctionnelle of the Paris courts for the separate hearing of complaints against child offenders, the proposed extension of juvenile courts and probation work in England are signs of progress calling forth more than ordinary notice here.

Your Honors have received numerous visits at our children's courts from representatives of foreign governments. Yesterday, the Chief Justice of whose Court of Appeals recently made a thorough examination of our mode of procedure, and are aware of their recommendations that the New York method be adopted as the best for mental working out of the scheme of reformation of boys and girls. The high percentage of reformations (84 plus) shown on parole work among children in New York county is significant, and foreign judges and lawyers have not been slow to grasp it.

Mr. Jenkins states that 490 cases passed through the society, 448 boys and 42 girls. Sentence was suspended on 162 children, 82 were discharged, 48 committed for violation of parole and 346 were paroled.

AUDITORIUM BURNED.

Silver Bay Structure, Just Completed, Destroyed by Fire.

GLENN FALLS, N. Y., July 2.—The new auditorium at Silver Bay, Lake George, completed only a day or two ago and having a seating capacity for 1,500, was destroyed by fire at midnight. Loss \$40,000.

The structure was built for the purpose of holding the annual convention of the convention, religious and semi-religious, which meet at Silver Bay every summer. The building was started early this spring and had just been completed. The building was a two-story structure, with a large hall and a smaller hall. The auditorium was a large hall, with a stage and a balcony. The building was a masterpiece of architecture, and was a great asset to the community.

PATRICK HARE DEAD.

Was Manager of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Cafe for Twenty Years.

Patrick Hare, who was manager of the Fifth Avenue Hotel cafe for about twenty years up to the time the hotel closed, died yesterday of heart failure at his home, 408 West Thirty-third street. He was 51 years old and was born in Ireland. Before he went to the Fifth Avenue he was at the Barrett House, for ten years. He was a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment for many years. His wife and four children survive him.

Jeff De Angelis to Be Tried for Speeding. Jefferson De Angelis, the comedian, was held in the West Side police court yesterday for trial on a charge of speeding his automobile at a twenty mile gait at Fifty-seventh street and Broadway. Emanuel Mendel of 158 West 113th street, who was with him, was also held for trial. The arrest, gave a bond of \$100.

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This Architectural Codell, French Remorse Style, Was a Triumph for the Bingham Culture Squad—It Will Be Rebuilt—Calabria Flees at the First Quake.

At five minutes of 3 yesterday afternoon a solitary Calabrian perched on the roof of the porte-cochere of the new Police Headquarters building, on the old Centre Market site, was engaged in a rambunctious game of catch with a ball of wire. The rumbling grew louder and louder, the rounded roof began to quake and the Calabrian fled through the big vermilion window into the second story of the building proper just as the roof of the porte-cochere fell in with a crash.

That fleeing Calabrian was not the only one of his countrymen in the neighborhood and in two twinkles such a crowd of men, women and children—above all, children—had collected to gaze upon the busted porte-cochere that the Mulberry street police, reserves included, almost gave up in perspiration.

The porte-cochere, designed for patrol wagons to drive through, unloading prisoners on the way, was at the back of the front of the new Headquarters building according to how you viewed that long-tudinous piece of architecture. The building is shaped precisely like a good